



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

EP



MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

**AGREEMENT RELATIVE TO THE
COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME
– THE PROJECT FOR MALTA**

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BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF MALTA,

as Contracting Party to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related Protocols

and

THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME,

as secretariat to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related Protocols

in conformity with the legal obligations of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related Protocols, following the programmes of action agreed on in MAP Phase II and based on recommendations made at various intergovernmental and expert meetings during which the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) was approved, and the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (Antalya, October 1993) at which the CAMP Project for Malta was approved, agree on the following:

1. The Parties to the present Agreement undertake to develop and implement the CAMP Project for Malta, set forth in the relevant Terms of Reference enclosed in the Annex to this Agreement and making an integral part of it.
2. The description of the CAMP Project for Malta as set forth in the Annex to this Agreement, may be reviewed or amended by mutual consent of the Parties to this Agreement.
3. The Agreement covers a period from the date of signature until end June 2002 and in addition for the implementation of post project activities until end June 2004. The Agreement may be extended or terminated earlier by mutual consent of the Parties to this Agreement.
4. The development, implementation and the post project activities will be implemented within the following basic institutional arrangement:
 - The Government of Malta will be represented by the Ministry for the Environment through the Environment Protection Department as its executing agency in the role of National Lead Agency for the project, to be responsible for the establishment of the national part of the Project institutional arrangement as defined in the Annex to this Agreement; and
 - The United Nations Environment Programme will be represented by the Co-ordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MED Unit) in the role of general co-ordinator of the Project, and the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre as the MAP Project implementing Centre, to be responsible for the establishment of the MAP component of Project institutional arrangements.
5. The role of the parties and the obligations during the a) preparatory stage of the Project, b) its implementation stage, c) the activities to be undertaken after the completion of the Project (post Project activities), and d) budget and cost sharing, will be fulfilled and implemented as defined in the Annex to this Agreement.

For and on behalf of

THE GOVERNMENT OF MALTA

THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Name:
(.....)

Name:
(.....)

Title:

Title:

Date:

Date:

**ANNEX TO AGREEMENT
RELATIVE TO
THE COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME
– THE PROJECT FOR MALTA**

PROJECT TERMS OF REFERENCE

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AGL:	Land and Water Development Division (FAO)
BP/RAC:	Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre
BRGM:	Bureau des Recherches Geologiques et Minerais
CAMP:	Coastal Area Management Programme
CZ:	Coastal Zone
EPD:	Environment Protection Department, Ministry for the Environment
EU:	European Union
FAO:	The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GIS:	Geographic Information System
ICAM:	Integrated Coastal and Marine Areas Management
IWRM:	Integrated Water Resource Management
MAP:	Mediterranean Action Plan
MED Agenda 21:	Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean Region
MOE:	Ministry for the Environment (Malta)
NW:	Northwest area of Malta
PA:	Planning Authority (Malta)
PAP/RAC	Priority Actions Programme / Regional Activity Centre
PCCU:	Pollution Control Coordination Unit (Environment Protection Department)
REMPEC:	Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea
SEA:	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPA/RAC:	Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas
UNEP:	United Nations Environment Programme
WRMP:	Water Resource Management Plan
WHO/EURO:	World Health Organization – Europe, Project Office within MEDPOL-MAP

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SUMMARY

The document presents the contents and structure of, and the activities to be implemented within the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) – the Project for Malta. The duration of the Project is envisaged for the November 1999 – June 2002 period, and the implementation of post Project activities in the June 2002 – June 2004 period.

The Project will be implemented by the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), with the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP as the Project co-ordinating authority and the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) as the Project implementing Centre. The Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC), the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC), and the WHO/EURO Project Office within MEDPOL-MAP, will be involved implementing individual Project activities within their mandates. In the Project activity concerning erosion/desertification control management, the participation of FAO Land and Water Development Division (FAO AGL) is envisaged.

The Project will be implemented in accordance with the conclusions of the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, held in Antalya in 1993, in close co-operation and with the support of Maltese authorities.

The Project has been conceived in response to the priorities expressed by the Ministry for the Environment through the Environment Protection Department which were presented in a Diagnostic Analysis Report. Various proposals for individual activities were submitted to PAC/RAC through the Environment Protection Department, in accordance with the MAP Phase II and MED Agenda 21, and within the conceptual and institutional framework of CAMP. The Project structure and contents were formulated after consultations with the national authorities and institutions, the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP, and the Regional Activity Centres (RACs) of MAP.

The Project is oriented towards sustainable management of the coast of Malta, and in particular of its Northwest area, introducing and applying principles, methodologies and practices of sustainable coastal management and Integrated Coastal and Marine Areas Management (ICAM).

The basic Project structure is as follows:

- I. Co-ordination and functional activities:
 - Project Co-ordination and Integration of Project Results;
 - Data Management;
 - Participatory Programme; and
 - Systemic Sustainability Analysis.
- II. Individual Project activities:
 - Sustainable Coastal Management;
 - Marine Conservation Areas;
 - Integrated Water Resource Management Plan for the NW area of the island;
 - Erosion/Desertification Control Management; and
 - Tourism: impacts on health, with particular reference to the NW area.
- III. Integration of results, including the preparation of the following:
 - Final Integrated Project Document;
 - Follow-up Proposals;
 - Urgent Investment Portfolio; and
 - presentation of the results, to be implemented within the component I above.

IV. Post Project activities:

- Formulation and implementation of follow-up activities at the host-country level;
- Monitoring, evaluation and reporting at host country level; and
- Use of results at the MAP level.

Institutions responsible for the implementation and follow up of the Project are: the Ministry of Environment through the Environment Protection Department as its executing agency, in the role of National Lead Agency, the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP as overall co-ordinator, and PAP/RAC as the MAP Project Implementing Centre.

The funds for the Project implementation will amount to 1,045,000 US\$, out of which:

(000 US\$)

	Cash	In Kind	Total
MAP	325	-	325
Host country	35	670	705
Others (FAO AGL)	-	15	15
TOTAL	360	685	1.045

Due to the fact that the large part of national consultants to be involved in the Project are staff of national institutions and Government departments, the predominant part of the host country contribution in kind is related to their involvement in the project as part of their regular duties. A detailed specification of this contribution will be made within the Technical Specification for each individual activity. Therefore, it is understood that the envisaged host country counterpart in kind might be subject to amendments after the preparation of the Inception Report and of the Technical Specifications for individual activities. The Parties will take note of the amendments, if any, through exchange of letters.

The FAO AGL contribution in kind is related to missions of FAO staff within the activity on Erosion/Desertification Control Management. This contribution will be provided on a case by case basis.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Preparatory activities implemented

Prior to the signature of the Project Agreement a number of preparatory activities were implemented according to the guidelines given in the document "Formulation and Implementation of CAMP Projects – Operational Manual". Those were:

I. Initiation

- A Technical Report on the Coastal Zone of the Maltese Islands was published by the Planning Services Division in 1989 based on the findings of an extensive land use survey in preparation for the first national strategic planning document – the Structure Plan. Recommendations made in this report were incorporated in policies within the Structure Plan for the Maltese Islands (1990), which require the formulation of an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Subject Plan.
- the request/proposal for the approval of a CAMP Project for Malta was presented by the Government of Malta at the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, Antalya, 1993, and approved by the same Meeting;
- first preliminary activities were implemented in 1996 by a PAP/RAC mission; a PAP/RAC document (Terms of Reference) for the Coastal Area Management Programme with particular focus on the Northwestern Malta has been prepared.

II. Preparatory activities

Practical preparatory activities started in 1998, after securing the needed technical and funding prerequisites for implementation:

- Diagnostic Analysis Report of the coastal zone of the Maltese Islands was prepared by the Environment Protection Department (Ministry for the Environment), November 1997;
- 2nd PAP mission was implemented in October 1998;
- proposals for individual project activities were prepared by various national departments and institutions and submitted to PAP/RAC through the Environment Protection Department (Ministry for the Environment) in October 1998;
- analysis of the proposals was made by PAP/RAC and submitted to the Environment Protection Department;
- 1st Progress Report was prepared by PAP/RAC in November 1998;
- 3rd PAP mission, was implemented in December 1998, the first version of proposals was discussed;
- the revised set of proposals for individual project activities was presented to PAP/RAC by the Environment Protection Department in February 1999;
- 4th PAP mission was implemented in March 1999;
- the Proposal of the Project structure, and the 2nd Progress Report were prepared by PAP in March 1999;
- Draft Project Agreement and Project TOR were presented by PAP to the Environment Protection Department in May 1999;
- the second version of the Project Agreement and Project TOR were presented by PAP to the Environment Protection Department in end September 1999;
- 5th PAP mission was implemented on October 4-5, 1999;

- the final version of the Project Agreement and Project TOR were presented on October 19, 1999.

In the periods between the above listed preparatory activities an intensive exchange of information and comments on various aspects of the Project preparation were made among PAP/RAC, the Environment Protection Department and other host country authorities, as well as with other MAP components.

1.2. The conceptual framework and context of the Project

The agreed structure and programme of the Project have been developed in accordance with:

- priorities and needs of the host country, related to the island of Malta, and in particular to its NW area, as presented by the Diagnostic Analysis Report and as discussed during PAP missions;
- the general context of sustainable development, as defined by the Agenda 21 and by the Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean (MED Agenda 21);
- the basic conceptual framework and programme orientation of MAP, as defined by the revised Barcelona Convention, and by the MAP Phase II Action Plan and Priority Fields of Activities for the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean Basin (1996-2005);
- MAP decisions related to CAMP Projects, and in particular the decisions of the Sixteenth Meeting of the MED Unit and RAC directors, held in Cairo in June 1998; and
- the MAP funding availability for individual CAMP Projects.

The relation of Project activities with the documents cited above is presented in Table 1.

Activity	Agenda 21 (Med. Agenda 21)	MAP Phase II.	Priority Fields of Action (1996-2005)	XVIth Meeting of MED Unit and RAC directors
Data Management	(Ch. VIII, XXXX)	p. 1.5	p. 10	p. 7addit.
Participatory Programme	(Ch. XXIII, XXVII, XXXI.)	Intr., p. 1.4, 2.4	p. 10	p. 7.a
Integrative activities	Ch. 7 (Ch. VII, VIII, X.)	p. 1.4, 1.5, 4.	p.1, 3	p. 7.b, 7add., 9c, Ann. III., p. A 6
Sustainable Coastal Management and Systemic Sustainability Analysis	Ch. VII, XVII (CH. VIII, X.)	p. 1.4, 4.	p. 3.	p. 7.b, Ann. III., p. A 6
Marine Conservation Areas	(Ch. XV, XVII)	p.2.	p. 12.	
Integrated Water Resource Management	Ch. XVIII (Ch.XVIII)	p. 1.3.1.	p. 2.1	
Erosion/Desertification	Ch. X, XIV (Ch. XII)	p. 1.3.1, 1.3.2.	p. 2.2, 2.3.	
Tourism and health impacts	(Ch. XXXXI.)	p. 1.1.4, 1.5.	p. 8.	
Post Project activities		p. 1.5, 2.5.		p. 8, 9c,d, Ann. III.D.

Table 1: Project activities in relation with relevant international and MAP documents

1.3. Basic information on the island of Malta with particular reference on the Northwest area

The Maltese Archipelago is located 96 km south of Sicily, 290 km east of the Tunisian coast and 354 km north of Libya. The Archipelago is made up of two main islands, Malta and Gozo, the islet of Comino, and a number of other islets and residual rocky stacks which have been separated from the coastline mainly by marine erosion. The islands are aligned in a North West to South East direction and located at latitudes 35°48'28" to 36°05'00" North and longitudes 14°11'04" to 14°34'37" East.

Malta, the largest island, covers about 246 km². The maximum length of the island is about 27 km, while its width is about 14.5 km. Gozo lies immediately north-east of Malta and is approximately one fourth its size. Gozo has a maximum length of 14.5 km and width of 7.2 km. By its very nature the whole of Malta may be considered as a coastal zone.

Over the last decades Malta has undergone rapid changes in demographic, social, economic and ecological aspects, and as a small island developing state with limited and fragile natural resources has less room for errors in its utilization and management.

The marine environment is under threat from the very success that this country has enjoyed in a booming economy. Shipping activities have increased, and industries, such as fish-farming and the building, have also been thriving. Coastal activities, such as port development and management, maritime activities including ship-repair, energy production, freshwater production, fish farming, offshore oil bunkering, tourism and waste management are crucial for the future social well-being and sustainable development of the Maltese Islands.

Due to the high population density, small size, limited accessible coastal area, increasing level of maritime transportation and an ever-increasing need for supply and usage of current technologies, the Maltese coastal environment is presently threatened by a number of hazards, including marine pollution and contamination.

Malta's potential for future economic growth and social development will ultimately depend on the extent to which such coastal environmental problems will be successfully controlled. Problems of marine environment degradation are symptomatic of mismanagement and may be successfully tackled only through proper management practices resulting from the collaboration of all partners involved in sound environment resource management.

A coastal zone survey of the Maltese Islands was carried out by the Planning Division in 1989, in preparation of the Structure Plan for the Maltese Islands. This report provides a good land-use record and land analysis, special studies of the most important coastal variables, a study of 34 major tourist foci, mapping of coastal zone ecology and studies of archaeology/history and potential planning problems. The coastal geomorphology shown by the survey is described as:

- building on coast 30.5%;
- rdum 17.0%;
- bare cliff 22.0%;
- lowland coastline 30.5%.

Furthermore, 50% of the coastline is not accessible, due to physical factors (75%), industrial development (19.5%), tourism facilities (3.5%), and others (2%).

The particular geomorphology of the Maltese coast has largely determined the coastal settlement and development around the islands. In mainland Malta, most settlements are concentrated on the lowland rocky coastline along the north-east coast. In contrast, land use

along the upland inaccessible coastline in the southern part of the Island dominated by cliffs, is generally limited to infrastructure and industrial development, such as quarrying.

Urbanization, intensive around the port-cities and extensive along most of the coast, is a response to the high demand for recreational and residential facilities. This occupation is reducing the ecological space necessary to the survival of flora and fauna, hence to the conservation of biodiversity. Intensive urbanization is also altering drainage and sedimentation patterns in coastal areas, often with significant effects on the natural resources. Urbanization is increasing the demand for domestic drinking and washing water from an already precarious resource.

During the last years, over one million tourists have been visiting the islands annually, mainly in summer. Meeting their needs adds further to the pressure and makes extraordinary demands on coastal resources.

The Maltese coast is a natural resource of the Islands and is being utilized for tourist, industrial, commercial and residential purposes. This implies that the 190 km of coastline not only plays an important role in the social and economic development of the country, but is also expected to support all other demands. Tourism industry in Malta is directly dependent on good coastal management, especially with the prevention of marine pollution and contamination. Tourism alone is associated with polluting activities including sewage discharge, waste generation, congestion and human pressure, building and construction of visually intrusive and ecologically damaging amenities, noise, overexploitation and damage of vulnerable resources.

The tourism sector accounts for close to 40% of the economic activity in the Maltese Islands. Sustainability was not part of the approach taken in the tourism industry. In 1989, a Tourism Master Plan was drawn up to give a proper policy framework for future development in the tourism sector. The coast has been one of the main targets for development related to the tourism industry, and with the objective of moving up-market and upgrading the standard of living, more remote and sensitive areas are being targeted for development.

Although offering significant economic benefits to Malta as a "tourist-importing" country, significant social and environmental costs are also created. The request for the further development of tourism activities reflects in many aspects urban development, notably the construction of hotels, restaurants, shopping centres and marinas.

In summer, many coastal resort towns handle a population several times the normal. In spite of marked improvements, the task of handling the solid and liquid wastes in summer is overwhelming. Nevertheless, it is planned that sewage-treatment capacity will be increased and bathing-beach quality will improve.

Most tourism activities take place on the beach or within 50 m seawards. Yachting/sailing and offshore marine angling are amongst the exceptions.

Some activities require a coastal location out of necessity for the very purpose of their operations, such as transport, desalination plants, and port activities, whereas other activities benefit from a coastal location for different reasons, such as aesthetic views.

The factors leading to conflicts between coastal activities can be summarized as:

- competition for space (land and sea surface);
- degradation and eradication of land habitats;
- degradation of water quality from effluents; and
- degradation and eradication of benthic habitats (Coastal Management in Malta: Discussion Paper, Planning Authority 1995).

Industrial activities in the island occupy 8% of total coastline comprising: miscellaneous (manufacturing and other) industry 71%, salt production 25%, desalination plants 2%, and quarrying 2%.

The Maltese industry is mainly established around the main port-city conurbation and along the coastline. Those industries preferring the coastal zone as a location generally do so because of a marked need for cooling water. Desalination plants are therefore sited on the coast and besides heat, they may discharge hot brines which modify local ecosystems.

Industry, besides occupying land area, may also lead to land reclamation for landfills and waste disposal. Industry also discharges waste-water directly to the public sewerage system. These lead to a conflict between the industry and human habitation, between the industry and local inshore fisheries.

From an environmental standpoint, the impacts of industry are:

- the littoralization of the coast due to manufacturing industry;
- industry is the principal land-based source of pollution;
- problems relating to the management and reduction of industrial wastes in general and of hazardous wastes in particular; and
- an inappropriate siting of industrial installations.

A few popular bathing areas are exposed to sewage pollution which renders them at least temporarily unfit for bathing for several weeks during summer. Sewage pollution is often associated with increased levels of nutrients leading to eutrophic conditions and algal blooms. In general, pollution by sewage and other land-based sources lead to mild eutrophic conditions in localized semi-enclosed areas.

Coastal areas in the vicinity of a sewage outflow suffer drastically with regard to water quality deterioration.

To date, there is only one sewage treatment plant, while others are in the planning stage. The submarine sewage outfall system at Wied Ghammieq is situated off the east coast of Malta, just south-east of Grand Harbour, on a moderately exposed coast. A 0.9 m diameter pipeline extends outwards for a distance of over 700 m, fitted with diffuser and non-diffuser type outlet ports. An average amount of 37,000 m³ of raw sewage is discharged daily. Deleterious effects are amplified when the pipeline is ruptured close to the shore, while direct onshore discharge and overflowing due to malfunction raise the risk of potential health hazards. From studies on current strength and direction it was observed that the effect of such shoreline discharge may reach the mouth of the Grand Harbour and thus cause deleterious effects.

Rational management of water resources, protection from pollution and utilization of secondary sources, such as treated waste water, are among the crucial problems of national development and environment protection. One of major contributions related to an integrated management of water resources of the island was the project initiated by PAP/RAC and implemented by BRGM Orleans with the support of the European Union (EU) in the 1987-89 period.

Pressure on land use and overexploitation of agricultural soils led to land degradation and erosion. At present, the problems of land degradation and soil erosion are not properly addressed. Major negative impacts are mainly due to abandonment of marginal lands, inducing collapsing of traditional retaining wall systems, landslides and sheet erosion. The soil is often transported to valleys and/or deposited into the sea. Urbanization also enhances soil erosion through increased runoff.

Erosion and initial desertification phenomena result with negative impacts on the limited soil resources of the Island, thereby affecting natural ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as agricultural practices. There is a marked lack of practical experience in the application of relevant techniques and procedures for erosion/desertification assessment and control management. Between 1997 and 1998, PAP/RAC and FAO, together with the Environment Protection Department, undertook initial activities for carrying out a survey and assessment of the extent of soil erosion in Malta. This initiative led to the formulation of a proposal to be included in the CAMP Project.

The Northwest area of Malta – pilot area for the Project implementation

The Northwest area of the Maltese Islands is delineated according to the Northwest Local Plan of the Planning Authority (1996). The total area of 116.9 km² extends from Wied iz-Zurrieq to the Salini Bay.

The Northwest area is characterized by a distinctive rural character and includes some of the most popular recreation beaches and sites within the countryside. The cliffed headlands and secluded bays of the North give way to continuously high cliff coast of Dingli with its secondary upper cliff rim and to the more broken cliffs, steep bare limestone escarpments and rocky inlets of the ix-Xaqqa, Blue Grotto in the south. Dingli cliffs, rising 250 m from the sea, are often described as the culmination of the West coast scenery.

The cliffs have an important natural, historic and archaeological value, since they harbour the most important flora and fauna of the Islands. A large number of endemics as well as other species of biogeographical interest are found residing on the cliffs. The endemic species include the National Plant, the Maltese Rock-centaury *Palaeocyamus crassifolius*, the Maltese salt-tree *Darniella melitensis*, as well as the very rare snail *Lampedusa melitensis*.

Mellieha, St Paul's Bay and Rabat are the three main settlements of the Northwest Malta. While the former two are important residential, recreational and tourism areas, Rabat is predominantly residential. Apart from the main settlements there are a number of smaller settlements, most of which are closely associated with the agricultural activities in the surrounding countryside.

Hagar Qim and Mnajdra temples are the most important, yet highly threatened cultural landscapes in the area, dating back to the Neolithic times. Mdina, the supreme jewel of the "Silent City" stands proud on the hillside overlooking and dominating its immediate area and skyline. This superb setting of international importance also includes the broad green *wied* (valley) between Mtarfa and Mdina. The slopes are terraced and well cultivated giving a generally green fertile land. Maquis and groves of taller trees enhance this impression.

Traditional agricultural structures, which are of a high landscape quality, dominate in the Northwest. These include walled terraces occupying all but the steepest slopes of the escarpments, *widien* (valleys) and coastal cliffs, corbelled stone field huts (Maltese *giren*) and the green of irrigated orchards and vineyards and their associated water tanks, reservoirs and wind pumps. However, the expansion of towns and villages is steadily reducing the total area being farmed. A decrease in agricultural use was identified in the Northwest Local Plan (PA) as a serious threat to the character and quality of the Maltese landscape.

The main local water resources occurring in this area include a vulnerable (to pollution) perched aquifer and a few springs, some of which dry out during the late summer months. Such a fragile and threatened resource requires an urgent need to protect the area through the development of an Integrated Water Resource Management Plan. Assessment of local water resources such as perched and mean sea level aquifers and secondary sources such as

treated waste water are an integral part of this management. Objectives of such a plan are optimizing exploitation and reducing dependency on desalinated water (60% of supply).

Ghajn Tuffieha is an area which has a high aesthetic value. Due to the presence of four sandy beaches, the area is highly frequented and subject to intense anthropogenic pressures which need to be managed with both ecological and recreational considerations. This stretch of land incorporates substantial stretches of karstland, boulder screes, agricultural land and clay slopes. At present, part of Ghajn Tuffieha is leased to the Environment Protection Department and by virtue of a contract signed between the GAIA Foundation (a local NGO) and the Environment Protection Department, the area is being managed by GAIA. The main management objectives of the contract are the conservation of indigenous flora and fauna and their habitats, as well as the protection of cultural heritage.

The Planning Authority, under Section 46 of the Development Planning Act of 1992, protects all the coastal cliffs, sand dunes, such as ir-Ramla tal-Mixquqa and saline marshlands occurring in the locality. The Northwest Local Plan also designates Chadwick Lakes, Mdina, the Victoria lines and the coastal cliffs as areas of high landscape value.

Considering the above, the implementation of sustainable coastal zone management in Malta is a crucial environmental and development issue. A consensus on it stems from the fact that environmental problems of Maltese coastal waters are receiving more attention due to the increasing stress caused by rapid rate of land-based developments, population pressures on coastal settlements and the tendency to intensify the exploitation of marine resources.

The need to address coastal areas has been raised by various environment/ development related issues, such as marine pollution, water resource exploitation and protection, soil conservation, protection and exploitation, fisheries, protection of natural scenery and marine resources, and land-use for recreational facilities, residential development and industrial activities on the coast. Hence, effective countermeasures through the application of sustainable coastal zone management are an urgent national priority. Interdisciplinary approach, co-operation among the authorities and institutions concerned, and integration of results are essential for promoting sustainable coastal management and environment protection.

Therefore, the implementation of the CAMP Project for Malta brings together all parties concerned from the various Government departments, agencies and other institutions to a common theme which will focus the attention on the need to protect the marine and coastal resources of Malta by their management.

2. BASIC ELEMENTS OF THE PROJECT

2.1. The Project area

The Project area is defined as the island of Malta, with particular focus on the Northwest area.

The project will deal with selected priority issues, and present relevant solutions and outputs at the island level, when related to general policies and strategies, and at the level of the NW part, when related to detailed plans, actions and solutions.

The above approach will be implemented in accordance with the nature and objectives of each individual Project activity, as presented further on in Chapter 3 and 4.

The Project area, as defined above, is presented in Figure 1.

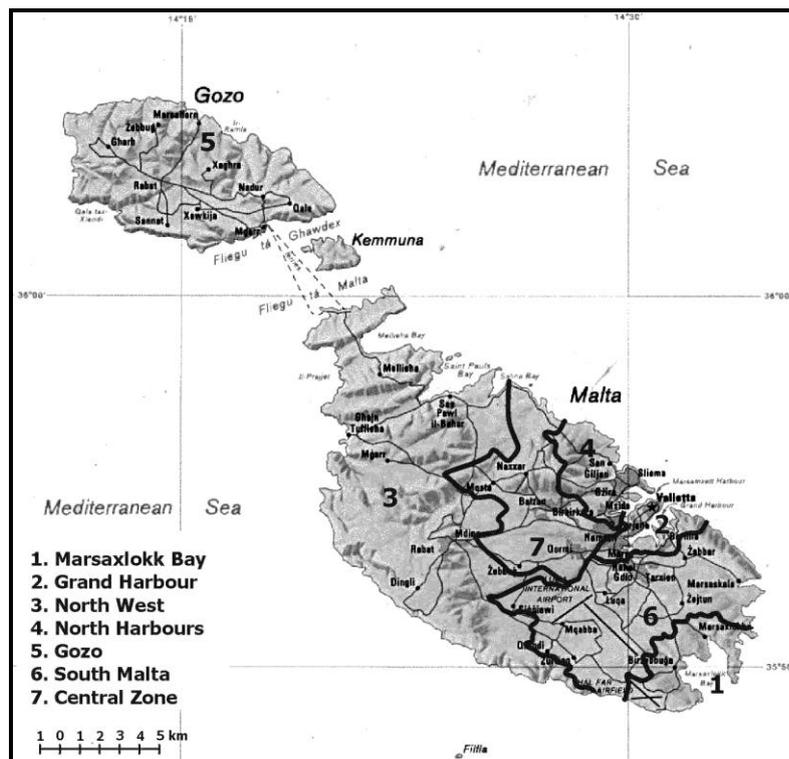


Figure 1: The Project area

2.2. Project objectives and strategy

The objectives of the Project are defined in accordance with:

- priority needs as presented within the Diagnostic Analysis of the Coastal Zone in the Maltese Islands (Tabone and Vella, 1997) and the proposals for individual Project activities; and
- general objectives of MAP and of its Coastal Areas Management Programme.

The general objective of the Project is to contribute to national efforts towards sustainable management and environment protection in Malta.

The immediate objectives of the Project are as follows:

- a) to identify and elaborate strategies, solutions, tools and actions contributing to a sustainable development, environment protection and rational utilization of coastal and marine resources of the island of Malta, focusing on the Northwest area;
- b) to apply methodologies, tools and practices of sustainable coastal management and of Integrated Coastal and Marine Areas Management (ICAM);
- c) to contribute to the upgrading of the national and local capacities for sustainable coastal management and protection of the environment;
- d) to provide for use of Project results and experience, creating conditions for implementing the post Project activities as envisaged by the Project Agreement; and
- e) to use the experience and results achieved by the Project in other areas at the national and regional levels.

In addition, and harmonized with the above listed objectives, the objectives of each individual Project activity are presented in Chapter 3.

The strategy of the Project is based on principles of sustainable development, applying the methodology of ICAM. The project will be implemented within the existing national legal and planning framework, using as basic inputs the existing planning and development related documents, as well as information and data available on natural resources, socio-economic conditions and problems, environment protection, and causes and impacts of pollution.

In principle, the Project will be implemented by national teams which will be guided and assisted by MAP experts and professionals. The integration of the Project results will be made jointly by the MAP team and the selected national experts. The results of the Project, after integration, will be presented to national authorities in form of user friendly outputs, providing favorable conditions for their application and use.

In order to present the Project results, a Presentation Conference and a meeting at Ministerial level are envisaged. In addition, the Project envisages the implementation of a Participatory Programme, which starts at the early stage of Project implementation, to involve the general public, local authorities, NGOs, the scientific community and private interest groups.

Finally, post Project activities (follow up, monitoring of implementation of the results, and reporting) are envisaged by the Agreement and defined in the Annex.

The phasing of the Project implementation follows the standard ICAM procedure and is presented in Chapter 2, section 4. Objectives, main activities, expected outputs and budget of each individual activity are defined in Chapter 3.

The costs of the Project will be covered by contribution of MAP in cash (through contributions of RACs involved), and of the host country in kind and cash, as presented in Chapter 4, section 2.

Due to the fact that the large part of national consultants to be involved in the Project are staff of national institutions and Ministries, the predominant part of the host-country contribution in kind is related to their involvement in the project as part of their regular duties. A detailed specification of this contribution will be made as part of Technical Specification for each individual activity. Therefore, it is understood that the envisaged host-country counterpart in kind might be subject to amendments after the preparation of the Inception Report and of the Technical Specifications for individual activities. The parties will take note of the amendments, if any, through exchange of letters.

The contribution of FAO is envisaged to be provided in kind, allowing participation of FAO AGL staff in the project implementation.

All results of individual activities and the final integrated ones will be targeted at:

- a) environment/development related issues;
- b) spatial aspects;
- c) management/institutional aspects; and
- d) follow-up activities.

2.3. The Project structure

The Project is structured in four segments:

- I. Co-ordination and functional activities;
- II. Individual Project activities;
- III. Integration of Project results; and
- IV. Post Project activities.

Each of the above segments is structured as follows:

I. Co-ordination and Functional activities

a) Project Co-ordination and Integration of Project Results

The tasks to be implemented within this activity are: co-ordination and harmonization of work within individual Project activities and of the Project as a whole, monitoring and evaluation of the Project implementation, reporting; logistics and financial procedures. In addition, due to their interconnected nature, the tasks to be implemented within this activity are related to integration of the Project results, preparation of final integrated Project documents, and presentation of its results.

b) Data management

Major tasks of this activity are:

- preparation and dissemination of the initial set of data and information, and of baseline maps;
- elaboration of a sustainability indicators set;
- co-ordination and guidance of the mapping processes within individual activities, GIS;
- guidance, harmonization of data and information created/collected within individual Project activities; and
- preparation of Integrated Project Database and Project GIS.

c) The Participatory Programme

The tasks to be implemented by the Programme are:

- establishment of the Project Advisory Board and formulation of its programme;
- implementation of the public participatory programme, including media and others;
- implementation of training on tools and techniques: public consultation, conflict mitigation, negotiation, trade-offs, etc.

d) Systemic Sustainability Analysis

The tasks to be implemented are:

- identification of the system, the stakeholders and the main sustainability indicators;
- development of the systemic sustainability analysis with description and assessment of the system by main indicators; and
- provision of inputs to final Project documents (level of sustainability, critical points, future activities toward sustainability).

II. Individual Project activities

e) Sustainable Coastal Management

The tasks to be implemented by this activity are related to the preparation of major outputs:

- Role of coastal and marine resources for sustainable development of the island; and
- Integrated Coastal Area Management Plan for the NW area, with particular reference to the Coastal Zone (CZ) Subject Plan.

f) Marine Conservation Areas

Basic tasks of this activity are:

- survey of selected marine areas by diving and registration;
- preparation of an inventory of marine resources within the activity area;
- mapping of the areas surveyed;
- evaluation and scientific interpretation of results;
- preparation of a management/protection plan for the area surveyed; and
- preparation of proposals for follow up.

g) Integrated Water Resource Management Plan for the NW part of the island

The tasks to be implemented are:

- analysis of the actual state in the NW area: available water resources, sources of pollution and impacts on water resources, problems related to solid and liquid waste;
- analysis of demand;
- elaboration of distribution balance, including the use of treated liquid waste water;
- preparation of Integrated Management and Protection Programme, mapping, GIS; and
- [• field work, Integrated WR Management Plan for the NW area, see details in Chapter 3].

h) Erosion/Desertification Control Management

The activity envisages:

- mapping of erosion status and potential, applying the FAO/PAP consolidated mapping methodology (maps, GIS) in the pilot areas;
- a general survey of erosion status in Malta;
- formulation of draft erosion/desertification control management policies, to be included in a soil protection/management plan for the Northwest area.

i) Tourism: impacts on health, with particular reference to the NW area

The basic tasks of this activity are:

- to identify tourism generated factors influencing residents' and visitors' health;
- to integrate the identified factors within a system, defining causes, impacts and their significance, as well as mutual interrelations;
- to elaborate an analysis of findings, synthesize the results; with particular reference to the NW area;
- to formulate recommendations related to: land use; tourism development, and present and future practices; and practical measures for mitigation and control of the causative factors; and health related measures, including legal, institutional and professional aspects; and
- to formulate proposals for the follow up of the activity.

III. Integration of results

This component will be implemented within the activity a), and includes the preparation of:

- a Final Integrated Project Document, integrating the results achieved by the individual Project activities, presenting the results at the island level, focusing on an Integrated Management Plan for the Northwest area;
- Follow up proposals; and
- Urgent Investment Portfolio.

In addition, the Project results will be presented at a Presentation Conference and at a Presentation Meeting at Ministerial level, both within the activity a).

IV. Post Project activities

The activities within this segment of the Project are as follows:

j) Formulation and implementation of follow-up activities on the basis of the final Project documents presented under III above, the responsibility being of the host country;

k) Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on the implementation and use of the Project results, the responsibility of the host country; and

l) Reporting, proposing use of results at MAP level, the responsibility of PAP/RAC.

The Project structure as described above is presented in Figure 2.

The summary description of each individual activity is presented in Chapter 3.

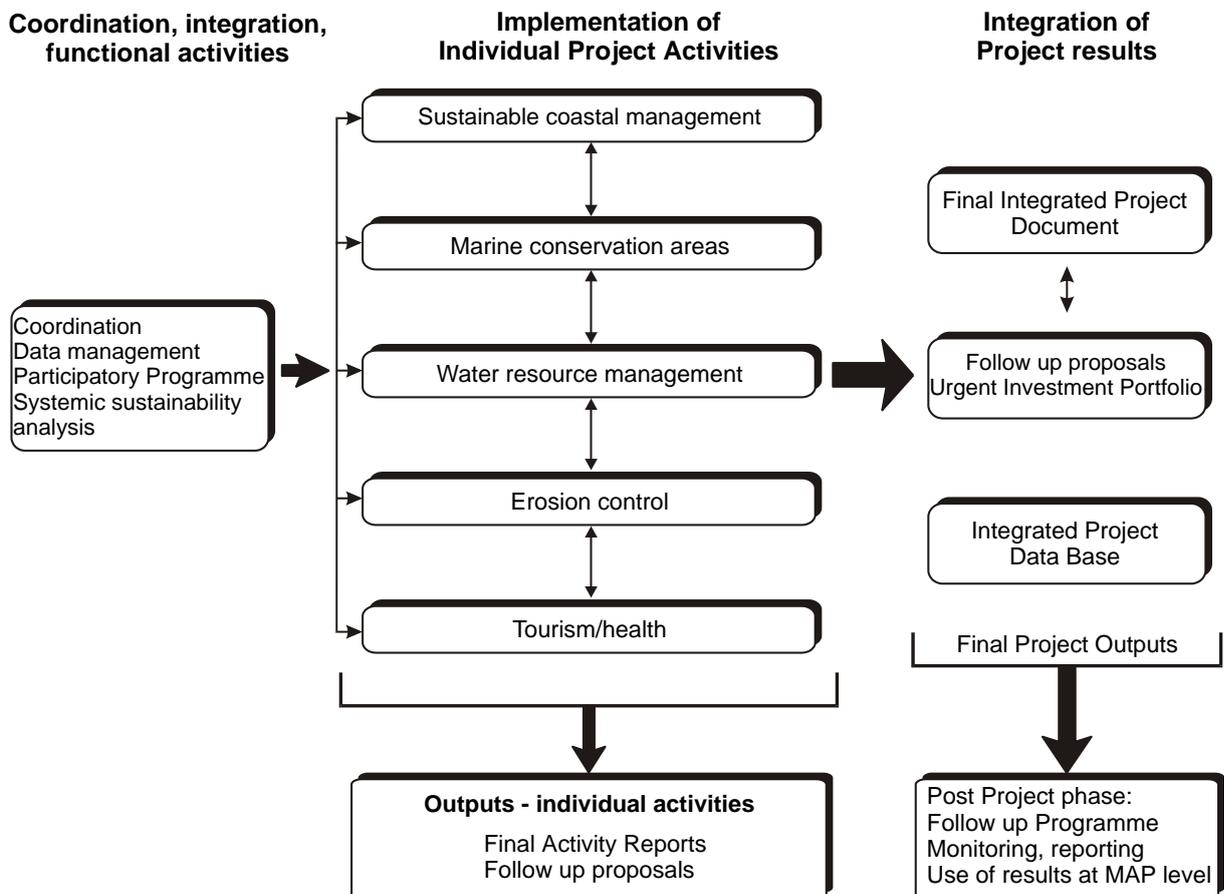


Figure 2: The Project structure

2.4. Phasing of the Project

Phasing of the Project will follow the standard ICAM procedure:

Stage I. Initiation (implemented before the signing of the Agreement)

Stage II. Detailed formulation of the Project:

- preparation of the Inception Report;
- initial data collection;
- meeting prerequisites for implementation;
- Inception Workshop;
- defining the Participatory Programme; and
- progress reporting, approval for start of the next stage.

Stage III. Implementation:

- initial implementation activities, including the preparation of Technical Specifications for individual activities;
- implementation of individual activities;
- integration of results, including the preparation of the final Project documents and reports; and
- presentation of results.

Stage IV. Post implementation activities:

- formulation and implementation of follow-up activities;
- monitoring and reporting; and
- presentation of proposals for the use of the results at MAP level.

The above phasing of the Project is presented in Figure 3., and its temporal context in Chapter 4, section 1.

2.5. Outputs of the Project

The main outputs of the Project will be as follows:

a) Outputs at the Project level:

- the Final Integrated Project Document, containing:
 - Integrated results at the island level;
 - Integrated Management Plan for the Northwest area;
 - Follow up Proposals; and
 - Urgent Investment Portfolio;
- Project Database and Project GIS;
- Reports of the Presentation Conference and of the Presentation Meeting at high ministerial level; and
- Terminal Report and Self-Evaluation Facts Sheet.

b) Outputs at the level of individual activities:

- Final Activity Report for each activity.

c) Equipment provided, to be defined by relevant Technical specifications.

d) Training (as defined in Chapter 3.):

- (i) initial training: Inception Workshop; and

(ii) training on participatory tools and techniques.

A detailed description of the above listed outputs will be elaborated within the Inception Report and the respective Technical Specifications, to be prepared after the signature of the Agreement.

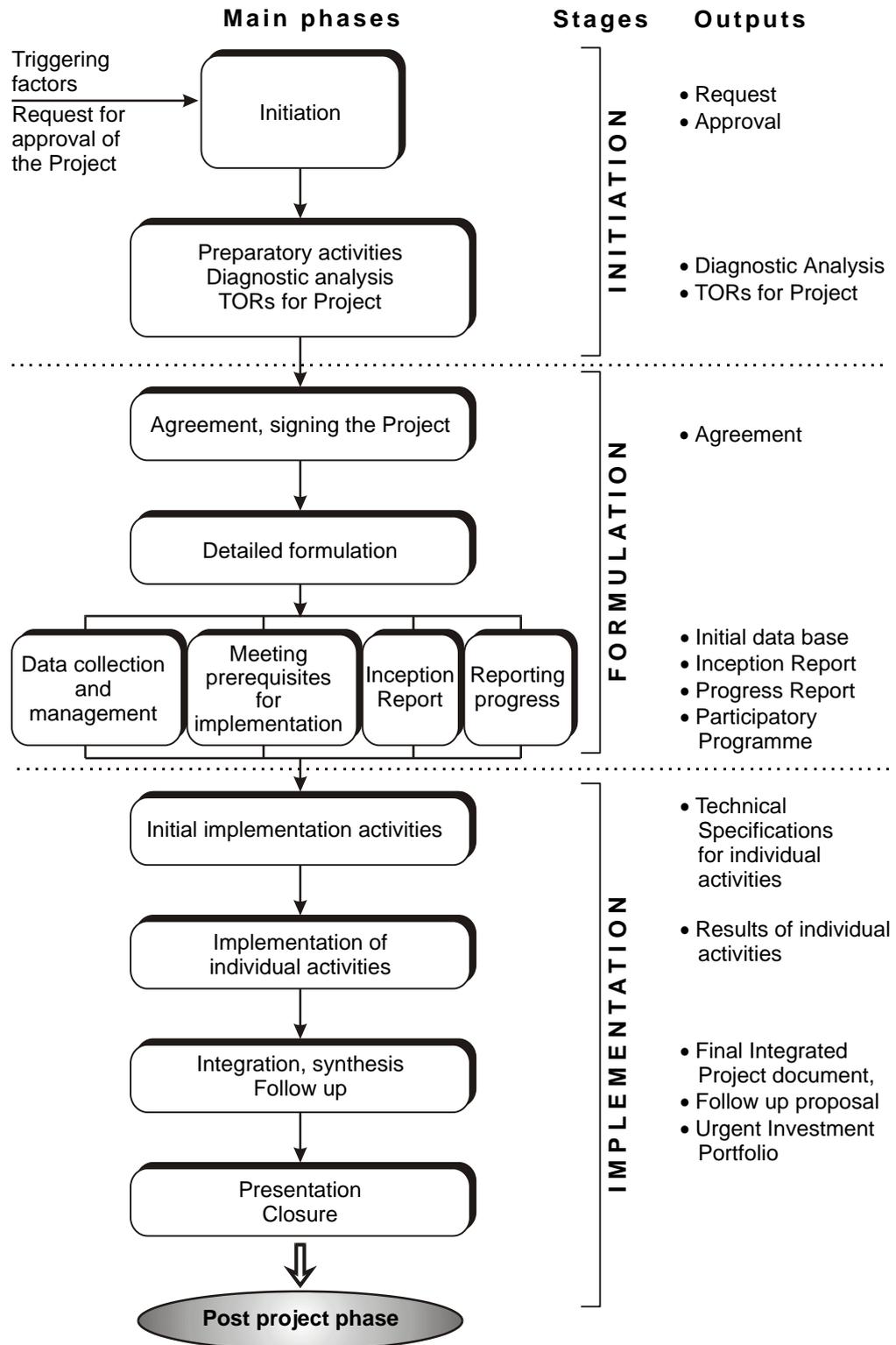


Figure 3: Phasing of the Project

2.6. The institutional arrangements of the Project

The institutional arrangements of the Project will be established at two levels:

- a) at the Project level; and
- b) at the level of each individual project activity.

2.6.1. The institutional arrangement at the Project level

This arrangement will be as follows:

The MAP component:

- the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP, as the Overall Project Co-ordinator;
- PAP/RAC as the MAP Project Implementing Centre;
- BP/RAC for Systemic Sustainability Analysis, and jointly with PAP/RAC for Data Management;
- SPA/RAC for Marine Conservation Areas;
- WHO/EURO Project Office within MEDPOL-MAP for Tourism and health;
- PAP/RAC for: Coordination and integration of Project results, Data Management (jointly with BP/RAC), the Participatory Programme, Sustainable Coastal Management, Integrated Water Resource Management, Erosion/Desertification Control Management (with the participation of FAO AGL), and for reporting and use of results at MAP level within the post Project activities;
- MAP Project Co-ordinator;
- MAP Team Leaders for each individual activity; and
- MAP professionals, experts and consultants.

The host-country component:

- Ministry for the Environment through the Environment Protection Department, the National Lead Agency responsible for the Project;
- National Project Steering Committee;
- National Project Advisory Board (Participatory Programme);
- National authorities/institutions primarily responsible for implementation of individual activities;
- Environment Protection Department for Project Co-ordination, Erosion/Desertification Control Management, Tourism and Health, Participatory Programme, Integration, Post Project activities; Marine Conservation Areas (PCCU);
- The Planning Authority for Sustainable Coastal Management, Data Management and Integration, design of the follow up programme;
- Water Services Corporation for Integrated Water Resource Management Plan;
- National Project Co-ordinator;
- National Project Administrator;
- National Team Leaders; and
- National teams, composed of national experts and professionals.

A summary description of responsibilities and involvement of individual authorities and bodies making part of the arrangements is presented below in point 6.2, while a detailed description will be elaborated and agreed upon in the Inception Report.

The above arrangement is presented in Figure 4.

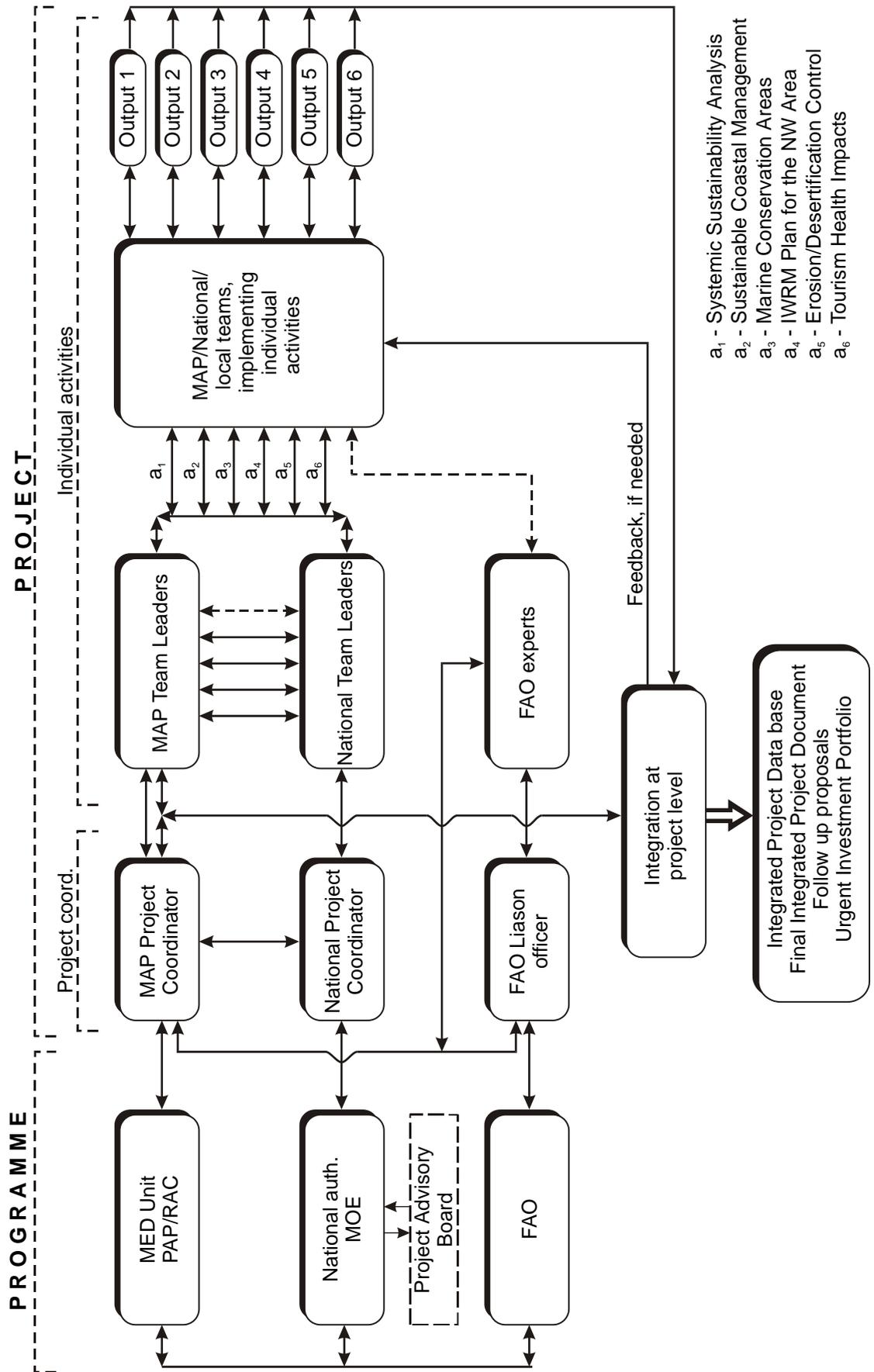


Figure 4: Institutional arrangement at project level

2.6.2. The institutional arrangements at the level of individual Project activities

For individual Project activities, in principle, the following arrangements will be applied:

The MAP component:

- MAP Project Co-ordinator;
- MAP Activity Team Leader; and
- MAP experts, professionals, consultants involved in the implementation of the activity, if and as required.

The host-country component:

- National Project Co-ordinator and National Project Administrator;
- National Activity Team Leaders; and
- National teams, composed of experts and professionals.

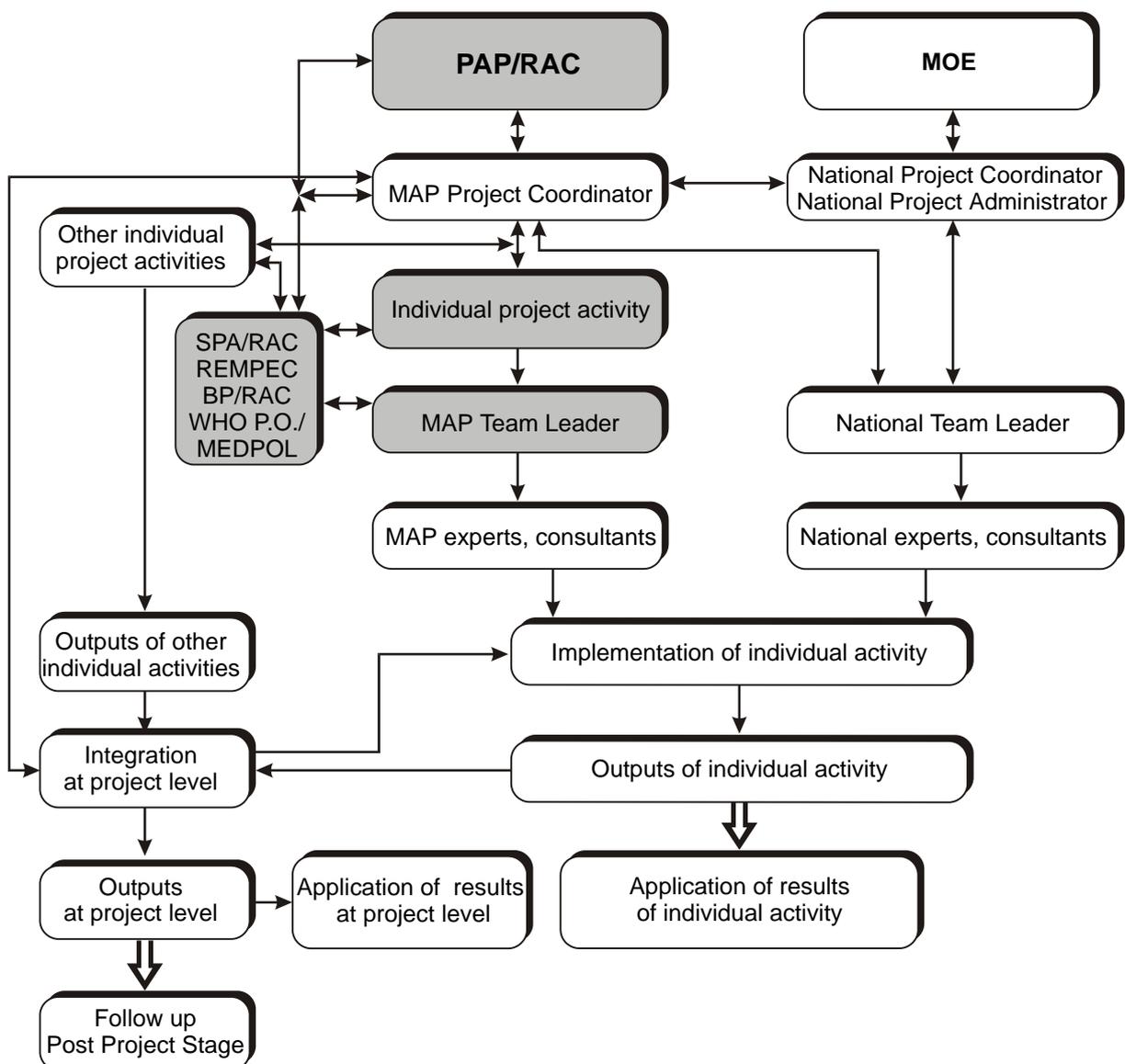


Figure 5: Institutional arrangements for individual project activities

However, some of the activities may have modified institutional arrangements due to their specific nature. A detailed description of the institutional arrangement for each activity will be elaborated within respective Technical Specifications, taking into account the arrangement described in this document.

The institutional arrangement at the level of individual Project activities is presented in Figure 5.

2.6.3. Role and tasks of major elements of the institutional arrangement

The role of the major constituents is as follows:

The MAP component:

- The Co-ordinating Unit of MAP, as the overall Project Co-ordinator, exercises guidance and supervision of the implementation of the Project, in co-operation with the Environment Protection Department in its role of the National Focal Point for MAP.
- PAP/RAC, as the MAP Project Implementing Centre, is responsible for co-ordination, guidance and implementation of the Project, in co-operation with the Environment Protection Department in its role of the National Project Lead Agency, and with the National Project Co-ordinator, National Project Administrator, and National Team Leaders. Furthermore, PAP/RAC co-ordinates the activities with other RACs involved in the Project. Finally, it is responsible for the preparation of final Project documents.
- RACs involved in the Project, the BP/RAC, SPA/RAC, and the WHO/EURO Project Office within MEDPOL-MAP, are responsible for the implementation of respective individual activities, under the logistical co-ordination of PAP/RAC, and in co-operation with relevant national authorities/institutions responsible for the respective activity. The involved RACs and the WHO/EURO Project Office will implement their respective individual activities in accordance with their mandates, procedures, and applying specific methodologies and tools.
- MAP Project Co-ordinator, nominated by MAP, is directly responsible for co-ordination and implementation of the Project, in co-operation with the National Project Co-ordinator, National Project Administrator, and National Team Leaders.
- MAP Team Leaders are responsible for the detailed formulation of respective individual activities, their implementation, and provision of guidance and assistance to National Team Leaders in the process of implementation, under the guidance and supervision of the MAP Project Co-ordinator.
- MAP experts, professionals and consultants act in accordance with the respective TORs, under the guidance and supervision of the respective MAP Team Leaders, and in co-operation with the national teams. The area of consultancy needed and the selection of the consultant shall be to the satisfaction of the Environment Protection Department in order to ensure proper use of resources and transparency

The host-country component:

- The Environment Protection Department, in its role of the National Focal Point for MAP, will exercise the overall co-ordination and supervision of all Project activities in the country and of those implemented by national participants, and will co-operate with the MED Unit on policy issues related to the Project. In the role of the National Project Lead Agency, it will nominate:
 - (i) National Project Co-ordinator;
 - (ii) National Project Administrator;
 - (iii) National Project Steering Committee (to be nominated after consultation and in co-operation with other institutions involved in the Project); and

- (iv) National Project Advisory Board.
- The Environment Protection Department is responsible for the detailed formulation and implementation of the Project, in co-operation with PAP/RAC, for harmonization of activities of other national institutions involved in the Project, and for the formulation and implementation of the Participatory Programme and of post Project activities.
- The National Project Steering Committee is composed of high-level representatives of the involved institutions, and will exercise a steering, co-ordinating and policy related function, assisting the Environment Protection Department in harmonizing the activities of all national institutions involved in the Project, evaluating the progress of the Project implementation, and its major results and proposals.
- The National Project Advisory Board, including representatives of, or reputed professionals from local authorities, NGOs, scientific community and interested private industries, will exercise an advisory function within the Participatory Programme, in particular related to:
 - (i) implementation of the Participatory Programme and feedback to the National Project Co-ordinator; and
 - (ii) evaluation of the Project policies, strategies and major actions proposed by the Project, and the respective feedback.
- National authorities and institutions involved in the implementation of individual Project activities will be responsible for the implementation of those activities, and will act under the co-ordination and guidance of the Environment Protection Department and of the National and MAP Project Co-ordinators. These institutions will nominate the respective National Team Leaders, and propose members of the national teams, to be confirmed by the respective RACs.
- National Project Co-ordinator will be responsible for:
 - (i) detailed formulation and implementation of the Project, in co-operation with the MAP Project Co-ordinator, and under the guidance of the Environment Protection Department;
 - (ii) harmonization of the actions implemented by the national institutions involved in the Project; and
 - (iii) guidance and assistance to the National Team Leaders related to the implementation of individual activities.
- The National Project Administrator will be responsible for all logistic and administrative issues related to the Project activities implemented in the country, acting under the guidance and supervision of the National and MAP Project Co-ordinators, communicating directly with the National Team Leaders.
- The National Team Leaders, already nominated and accepted by respective institutions responsible for the individual activity and confirmed by the Environment Protection Department, will be directly responsible for the detailed formulation and implementation of the respective activity, and will act under the guidance of, and with the assistance provided by the MAP Team Leaders and the National and MAP Project Co-ordinators.
- Members of the national teams, to be proposed by respective responsible national institutions in accordance with the respective Technical Specification for the activity and endorsed by the relevant RACs, will act in accordance with the respective TOR for the consultant, under the guidance of the National Team Leader.

3. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The summary of the Project activities, presented below, includes only the basic elements of the detailed elaboration of each individual activity, as described in separate documents submitted by the Environment Protection Department and agreed with MAP.

In addition, activities related to the preparation of the final Project documents and the presentation of the Project results related to the component III of the Project structure, are, for practical reasons and due to their interconnected nature, merged in this summary with the activity 3.1.

It is understood that the budgetary allocations related to host-country contribution in kind, presented in this Chapter for each individual activity, might be amended after the completion of the Inception Report and the preparation of Technical Specifications for individual activities. Would this be the case, the Parties will take note of it through exchange of letters.

3.1. Activity: Project Co-ordination and Integration of Project Results

Activity area

The Island of Malta, with particular focus on the Northwest area of the island.

Responsible for implementation

PAP/RAC, **Environment Protection Department** (Ministry for the Environment), Planning Authority.

Objectives of the activity

To secure a harmonized, timely and cost-effective implementation of the Project in accordance with the Project Agreement, and in particular related to:

- a) establishment of the institutional structure of the Project;
- b) securing co-ordination among MAP and the national authorities involved;
- c) provision of guidance and assistance to the national teams in detailed formulation and implementation of the Project, and presentation of its results;
- d) co-ordination and supervision of, and assistance to the MAP Team Leaders and National Team Leaders in implementing respective activities;
- e) meeting prerequisites for implementation;
- f) providing feedback and inputs among individual activities, securing thus consistence of the outputs;
- g) securing integration of results at the Project level, and preparation of the final Project documents;
- h) presentation of the Project results; and
- i) reporting to MAP and the Environment Protection Department on the progress achieved.

Actions to be implemented

- establishment of the institutional structure;
- implementation of the Inception Workshop, as initial training of the National Team Leaders and other national representatives involved in the Project;

- preparation of the Inception Report; assistance to, and supervision of the preparation of Technical Specifications, preparation of TOR for consultants; contracting consultants;
- actions related to meeting prerequisites for implementation, evaluation, reporting;
- provision of logistical assistance, financial procedures, supervision and verification of expenditures incurred;
- securing flows of information and feedback related to data collected and other results of individual activities;
- proposing revision of objectives, timetable, programme, if needed;
- revision of drafts and clearance of the final outputs of the individual activities;
- preparation of the final Project documents;
- presentation of the Project results; and
- reporting on progress, and preparing the Project Terminal Report.

Timetable

See Chapter 4, section 1.

Outputs

- General co-ordination, established project structure and institutional arrangements;
- Co-ordinating missions, mission reports;
- Inception Report;
- Inception Workshop;
- Technical Specifications for each Project activity;
- Progress Reports;
- Final Integrated Project Document, Follow up Proposals and Urgent Investment Portfolio;
- Reports of the Presentation Conference and of the Meeting at a high Ministerial level; and
- Project Terminal Report and Self-evaluation facts sheet.

Summary Activity Budget: Coordination and Integration of Project Activities

(000 US\$)

Contribution by	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
MAP (PAP/RAC), cash	10	10	10	25	55
Host country, cash	-	-	-	-	-
Host country, kind	6	18	18	18	60
Host country, total	6	18	18	18	60
Grand Total	16	28	28	43	115

3.2. Activity: Data Management

Activity area

The Island of Malta, with particular focus on the Northwest area of the island.

Responsible institutions

PAP/RAC, BP/RAC for Sustainability Indicators set, **Planning Authority**.

Objectives of the activity

To contribute to a harmonized and cost-effective implementation of the Project by providing for a comprehensive data management, and creation of the Project Database and GIS, in particular related to: a) provision of initial database, b) assistance to the national teams for data management and mapping within individual activities, c) preparation of the Project Database and Project GIS on the basis of the Initial Database and of information collected and thematic maps created within individual activities.

Actions to be implemented

- establishment of Data Management network among the national teams;
- preparation of a Technical Specification for the activity;
- preparation of the Initial Database (socio-economic statistics, indicators), provision of maps and digitized thematic layers available, dissemination to individual activities;
- provision of assistance to the national teams in data management;
- preparation of the Project Database and Project GIS;
- reporting on progress; and
- preparation of the Final Activity Report.

Timetable

See Chapter 4, section 1.

Outputs

- a) Initial Database;
- b) Technical Specification;
- c) Progress Reports;
- d) Final Project Database and GIS; and
- e) Final Activity Report.

Summary Activity Budget: Data Management

The costs below are based on provisional estimates of data requirements for all CAMP activities and are subject to changes and amendments which may arise during the execution of each activity.

(000 US\$)

Contribution by	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
MAP (PAP/RAC), cash	10	10	5	5	30
Host country, cash	-	-	-	-	-
Host country, kind	12	15	15	18	60
Host country, total	12	15	15	18	60
Grand Total	22	25	20	23	90

A tentative list of the mapping data which has currently been identified to be required for the various activities is presented below.

Base Map Data

1. 1:25000 Base Map
2. 1:2500 Base Map
3. 1:1000 Base Map
4. Contours (2.5 m and 10 m contour interval)
5. Digital Orthophoto Map (25 cm pixel resolution)
6. Digital Terrain Model

Other Data Layers would include

7. Shoreline type
8. Marine habitats
9. Terrestrial habitats
10. Coastal industries
11. Land-based sources of pollution
12. Sites of economic importance
13. Sites of touristic and recreational importance
14. Geology
15. Geomorphology
16. Bathymetry
17. Water quality
18. Development trends
19. Urban and rural settlements
20. Agricultural land classification
21. Landscapes
22. Minerals
23. Archaeology
24. Rainfall
25. Hydrology

3.3. Activity: Participatory Programme

Activity area

The island of Malta, with particular reference to the Northwest area of the Island.

Responsible institutions

PAP/RAC, **Environment Protection Department** (Ministry for the Environment), Planning Authority, National Project Advisory Board.

Objectives of the activity

- a) to contribute to the application of the participatory principle and involvement in the Project of the general public, NGOs, scientific community, and interested private industries, within the present national practice and legislation; and
- b) to contribute to upgrading of national capacities for application of participatory tools and techniques, in particular related to planning activities, by organising a relevant training course.

Actions to be implemented

- establishment of the National Advisory Board, formulation of its programme;
- implementation of training on selected participatory tools and techniques;
- formulation of the Participatory Programme;
- Programme implementation;
- provision of inputs to, and feedback from the Programme activities;
- progress reporting; and
- preparation of the Final Programme Report.

Timetable

See Chapter 4, section 1.

Outputs

- a) Programme of the National Advisory Board;
- b) the National Advisory Board established and its activities defined;
- c) Technical Specification / Participatory Programme;
- d) input documents and feedback reports;
- e) progress reports; and
- f) Final Programme Report.

Summary Activity Budget: Participatory Programme

(000 US\$)

Contribution by	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
MAP (PAP/RAC), cash	5	-	-	-	5
Host country, cash	1	3	3	3	10
Host country, kind	1	1	1	2	5
Host country, total	2	4	4	5	15
Grand Total	7	4	4	5	20

3.4. Activity: Systemic Sustainability Analysis

Activity area

The island of Malta, with particular emphasis on the Northwest area of the island.

Responsible institutions

BP/RAC, Environment Protection Department, Planning Authority.

Objectives of the activity

- a) to contribute to efforts towards a sustainable development of the island, and in particular of its NW area by preparing a set of sustainability indicators and a systemic sustainability analysis, to be made on the basis of a description and assessment of the level of sustainability by main indicators;
- b) to introduce and apply the systemic sustainability analysis as a specific tool for sustainable management, in this case of coastal and marine areas;
- c) to contribute to the preparation of comprehensive integrated final Project documents, by presenting a crucial analysis; and
- d) to create inputs of interest for the programme and activities of the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development.

Actions to be implemented

Starting with the initial diagnosis, priority problems related to sustainable development will be identified to be dealt with by the systemic sustainability analysis. The phases of the process will be the following:

- to define the system to be analyzed and measured, to identify actors, and to establish a working group;
- to identify key indicators of sustainability;
- for each key indicator, to establish a reference point in terms of sustainability measure of the phenomenon (domain, sector) studied;
- on the basis of earlier results, to describe and assess the level of sustainability of the hitherto development and the actual situation, to identify future emergency situations and the resulting problems of sustainable development;
- to define a desirable situation in a long term (15, 20, or 25 years), and define the objectives of the key indicators, as well as the activities necessary to achieve them; and
- to elaborate a monitoring programme for the system with regard to sustainable development, to include especially the following:
 - assessment of the level of sustainability, according to the selected time span (T+n) through the monitoring of key indicators (frequency according to the speed and/or importance of the phenomena evolution); and
 - periodical re-examination of objectives (and of the necessary actions) according to the achieved results.

Timetable

See Chapter 4, section 1.

Outputs

- a) Technical Specification;
- b) Sustainability Indicators Set;
- c) Systemic Sustainability Analysis; and
- d) Final Activity Report.

Summary Activity Budget: Systemic Sustainability Analysis

(000 US\$)

Contribution by	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
MAP (BP/RAC), cash	10	15	15	-	40
Host country, cash	-	-	-	-	-
Host country, kind	4	20	16	-	40
Host country, total	4	20	16	-	40
Grand Total	14	35	31	-	80

3.5. Activity: Sustainable Coastal Management

Activity area

The island of Malta, with particular reference to the Northwest area of the Island.

Responsible institutions

PAP/RAC, **Planning Authority**.

Objectives of the activity

- a) to define the role of coastal/marine resources for a sustainable development of the island;
- b) to prepare an Integrated Management Plan for the NW area of the island, with particular reference to the CZ Subject Plan of the area;
- c) to assist the national authorities, and in particular the Planning Authority, in implementing the principles of sustainable development and procedures of ICAM within the national planning process; and
- d) to introduce and apply techniques and procedures of the participatory process into the national planning practices.

Actions to be implemented

- Phase I: Preliminary review;
- Phase II: Diagnostic analysis, policy formulation;
- Phase III: Public consultation and feedback;
- Phase IV: Preparation of Draft Management Document at the island and NW area levels;
- Preparation of coastal GIS, training on GIS; and
- Training on application of tools for public participation.

Timetable

See Chapter 4, section 1.

Outputs

- a) Technical Specification;
- b) Public Participation activities, public consultations and feedback;
- c) Diagnostic Analysis of the Project area;
- d) Coastal Management Plan, 1st version;
- e) Proposal of the Coastal Management Plan and Proposal of the Implementation Programme; and
- f) Final Activity Report.

Summary Activity Budget: Sustainable Coastal Management

(000 US\$)

Contribution by	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
MAP (PAP/RAC), cash	25	15	15	-	55
Host country, cash	-	-	-	-	-
Host country, kind	14	46	40	35	135
Host country, total	14	46	40	35	135
Grand Total	39	61	55	35	190

3.6. Activity: Marine Conservation Areas

Activity area

The Northwest coast of the Island, the coastal strip Rdum Majjiesa – Ras ir-Raheb.

Responsible institutions

SPA/RAC, **PCCU (Environment Protection Department)**, Planning Authority, University of Malta.

Objectives of the activity

- a) to implement a pilot activity related to the identification, establishment and management of a Marine Conservation Area, following the criteria and guidelines elaborated within MAP, as a contribution to national efforts toward conservation of fragile and vulnerable marine resources and sustainable development of the island; and
- b) to initiate and provide the basis and experience for a continuous activity on Marine Conservation Areas in the country, by formulating protection and management measures for the project area, and proposals for the follow up of the action.

Actions to be implemented

- selection of the study area;
- collection and analysis of existing relevant information and data concerning the study area;
- identification of survey zones within the study area;
- surveying and registration by diving;
- compilation of an inventory of marine biotopes in the study area, mapping them using a GIS software, establishment of a database of the various species of marine fauna and flora;
- evaluation and interpretation of results;
- drawing up of a management plan for the area;
- elaboration of proposals for follow-up action; and
- progress reporting.

Timetable

See Chapter 4, section 1.

Outputs

- a) Inventory, analysis and evaluation of the sites surveyed;
- b) database, maps, visual records;
- c) Management/Protection Plan for the activity area and Follow up proposal; and
- d) Final Activity Report.

Summary Activity Budget: Marine Conservation Areas

(000 US\$)

Contribution by	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
MAP (SPA/RAC), cash	15	17	8	-	40
Host country, cash	-	10	-	-	10
Host country, kind	15	90	45	-	150
Host country, total	15	100	45	-	160

Grand Total	30	117	53	-	200
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3.7. Activity: Integrated Water Resource Management Plan for the NW area of the island

Activity area

The Northwest area of the island.

Responsible institutions

PAP/RAC, **Water Services Corporation**.

Objectives of the activity

- a) to contribute to sustainable management and protection of the scarce water resources of the island, and in particular of its NW area;
- b) to apply the methodology and tools of Integrated Water Resource Management; and
- c) to optimize the exploitation of the water resources of the activity area, to reduce dependency on desalinated water introducing secondary sources of water in the water balance and exploitation by preparing a pre-feasibility study for IWRM of the area to be used as input for the relevant Project design.

Actions to be implemented

- Preliminary Phase: initial database, GIS, bibliography, updated potentiometric maps of the mean sea level aquifer, delineation of the surface catchment, estimate of storage volume, distribution zones and demand, land-use mapping including pollution sources, distribution maps, demand for and users of secondary water, water quality data from source to sink.
- Analytical Phase: analysis of the possibility to increase extraction, design of a bore-hole drilling programme for mean sea level aquifer; pollution sources and hazards, identification of the Best Available Technology for waste water treatment; Technical Specification for the treatment facility.
- Pre-feasibility study.
- [• Field work: bore-hole drilling, ground water model, preparatory activities for pilot treatment plant.
- Resource planning: Master plan, operational guidelines].*

Timetable

See Chapter 4, section 1.

Outputs

- a) Technical Specification;
- b) Detailed Analysis;
- c) Pre-feasibility/Management Programme;
- d) Database and GIS;
- e) Final Activity Report; and
- [f) Master Plan for the NW area, operational guidelines]. *

(*) to be implemented by the Water Services Corporation and supported by external sources of financing – should the action be completed during the duration of Project, the action related to resource planning will be assisted within the Project, if not MAP – PAP/RAC will provide assistance within its regular IWRM programme after the completion of the Project.

Summary Activity Budget: Water Resource Management Plan

(000 US\$)

Contribution by	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
MAP (PAP/RAC), cash	25	10	10	-	45
Host country, cash	-	-	-	-	-
Host country, kind	10	40	40	10	100
Host country, total	10	40	40	10	100
Grand Total	35	50	50	10	145

3.8. Activity: Erosion/Desertification Control Management

Activity area

The island of Malta, with particular emphasis on the Northwest area of the Island.

Responsible institutions

PAP/RAC, **Environment Protection Department**, Planning Authority, Department of Agriculture, University of Malta.

Objectives of the activity

- a) to contribute to the protection, rehabilitation and rational exploitation of the limited soil resources, scenic beauty and biodiversity, by applying updated erosion/desertification control management techniques and procedures;
- b) to introduce and apply the FAO/PAP consolidated mapping methodology, and to apply relevant prevention/rehabilitation/ protection techniques; and
- c) to prepare an erosion/desertification control management programme, including general recommendations at the island level, and a detailed programme at the Northwest area level.

Actions to be implemented

- survey of the actual state, selection of areas for priority actions;
- mapping of erosion status and potential of the priority areas, GIS;
- analysis and interpretation; and
- preparation of a protection/management plan:
 - general recommendations at the island level; and
 - detailed plan for the Northwest area.

Timetable

See Chapter 4, section 1.

Outputs

- a) Technical Specification;
- b) database, maps, GIS;
- c) Soil Protection/Management Plan; and
- d) Final Activity Report.

Summary Activity Budget: Erosion/Desertification Control Management

(000 US\$)

Contribution by	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
MAP (PAP/RAC), cash	25	10	10	-	45
Host country, cash	-	10	5	-	15
Host country, kind	10	40	50	-	100
Host country, total	10	50	55	-	115
FAO, kind*	5	5	5	-	15
Grand Total	40	65	70	-	175

* the contribution is envisaged to be provided for missions of FAO staff, on a case-by-case basis

3.9. Activity: Tourism: impacts on health, with particular reference to the NW area

Activity area

- a) the island of Malta; and
- b) the NW area of the island.

Responsible institutions

WHO/EURO Project Office within MEDPOL-MAP, **Environment Protection Department.**

Objectives of the activity

- a) to contribute to a sustainable development of tourism in Malta, reducing/eliminating potential impacts on health of the resident population and tourists, and in particular related to the NW area;
- b) to contribute to the protection of the environment and rational use of tourism resources, improving health conditions and increasing the level of sanitary protection and control;
- c) to formulate recommendations for land use and future development of tourism taking into consideration the relevant health aspects identified; and
- d) to formulate the proposal for a follow up of the activity.

Actions to be implemented

- identification of tourism generated factors having impact on health conditions of the resident population and tourists;
- integration of the identified factors within a system encompassing causes, impacts and their significance;
- detailed analysis and synthesis, with particular reference to the NW area;
- formulation of recommendations related to: land use, development and practices of tourism and to health and sanitation;
- formulation of a project outline for the follow up of the activity; and
- preparation of the final document: policies and strategies at the island level, Management plan for the NW area.

Timetable

See Chapter 4, section 1.

Outputs

- a) Technical Specification;
- b) Detailed Analysis;
- c) Final policy and management document; and
- d) Final Activity Report.

Summary Activity Budget: Tourism

(000 US\$)

Contribution by	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
MAP (WHO/EURO), cash	5	5	-	-	10
Host country, cash	-	-	-	-	-
Host country, kind	6	14	-	-	20
Host country, total	6	14	-	-	20
Grand Total	11	19	-	-	30

4. WORKPLAN, TIMETABLE, BUDGET AND COST-SHARING

4.1. Workplan and Timetable

The Project Workplan, structured according to the implementation procedure presented in Chapter 2, and the relevant Timetable are presented below:

Project Workplan and Timetable

1. Signature of Agreement	October 1999
2. Detailed formulation of the Project	November 1999 - January 2000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception Report • Inception Workshop • Meeting prerequisites for implementation 	
3. Implementation	February 2000 - June 2002
<u>3.1. Initial activities</u>	February 2000 - May 2000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Specifications • TOR for consultants • Signature of consultants' contracts 	
<u>3.2. Implementation</u>	June 2000 - January 2002
<u>3.3. Integration of results</u>	February - June 2002
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final integrated project documents • Presentation • Terminal Report 	
4. Post project activities	June 2002 - June 2004
<u>4.1. Follow-up activities (host country)</u>	
<u>4.2. Monitoring, evaluation, reporting (host country)</u>	
<u>4.3. Presentation of the Project results at MAP level (MAP – PAP/RAC)</u>	

4.2. Budget and cost-sharing

According to individual activity budgets presented in Chapter 3, the Project budget and cost sharing are presented below.

a) MAP contribution, in cash

(000 US\$)

Activity	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
1. Coordination&integration (PAP/RAC)	10	10	10	25	55
2. Data Management (PAP/RAC)	10	10	5	5	30
3. Participatory Programme (PAP/RAC)	5	-	-	-	5
4. Syst. Sustain. Analysis (BP/RAC)	10	15	15	-	40
5. Sustain. Coastal Management (PAP/RAC)	25	15	15	-	55
6. Marine Conservation Areas (SPA/RAC)	15	17	8	-	40
7. Integrated WRMP, NW area (PAP/RAC)	25	10	10	-	45
8. Erosion/Desertification (PAP/RAC)	25	10	10	-	45
9. Tourism: Impacts on Health (WHO/EURO)	5	5	-	-	10

Activity	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
Total MAP	130	92	73	30	325

b) Host-country contribution, in cash and in kind

(000 US\$)

Activity	Cash				Kind				Total				GT
	'99	'00	'01	'02	'99	'00	'01	'02	'99	'00	'01	'02	
1. Co-ordination&integration	-	-	-	-	6	18	18	18	6	18	18	18	60
2. Data Management	-	-	-	-	12	15	15	18	12	15	15	18	60
3. Participatory Programme	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	5	15
4. Syst. Sustain. Analysis	-	-	-	-	4	20	16	-	4	20	16	-	40
5. Sustain. Coastal Management	-	-	-	-	14	46	40	35	14	46	40	35	135
6. Marine Conservation Areas	-	10	-	-	15	90	45	-	15	100	45	-	160
7. Integrated WRMP, NW area	-	-	-	-	10	40	40	10	10	40	40	10	100
8. Erosion/Desertification	-	10	5	-	10	40	50	-	10	50	55	-	115
9. Tourism: Impacts on Health	-	-	-	-	6	14	-	-	6	14	-	-	20
Total, host country	1	23	8	-	78	284	225	83	79	307	225	83	705

c) FAO – AGL contribution, in kind*

(000 US\$)

Activity	Kind				Total
	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Erosion/Desertification	5	5	5	-	15
Total FAO	5	5	5	-	15

* it is envisaged that the contribution will be provided for missions of FAO staff, on a case-by-case basis

d) Summary Project budget

Summarizing the individual contributions, the summary Project budget is presented below:

(000 US\$)

Source	Cash					Kind					Total				Grand total
	'99	'00	'01	'02	tot.	'99	'00	'01	'02	tot.	'99	'00	'01	'02	
MAP	130	92	73	30	325	-	-	-	-	-	130	92	73	30	325
Host country	1	23	8	3	35	78	284	225	83	670	79	307	223	86	705
FAO*	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	15	5	5	5	-	15
TOTAL	131	115	81	33	360	83	289	230	83	685	214	404	301	116	1.045

* It is envisaged that the contribution will be provided on a case by case basis (missions)

4.3. Institutions involved

**The institutional arrangement:
National authorities and institutions, and MAP Centres participating in
the implementation of individual activities**

Activity	National authorities and institutions	MAP
Overall Project Coordination	Environment Protection Department (Ministry for the Environment), National Project Steering Committee	MED Unit
Individual activities:		
1. Coordination and integration	Environment Protection Department, Planning Authority	PAP/RAC
2. Data Management	Planning Authority	PAP/RAC, BP/RAC
3. Participatory Programme	Environment Protection Department, Planning Authority, National Project Advisory Board	PAP/RAC
4. Systemic Sustainability Analysis	Environment Protection Department, Planning Authority	BP/RAC
5. Sustainable Coastal Management	Planning Authority	PAP/RAC
6. Marine Conservation Areas	PCCU (Environment Protection Department), Planning Authority, University of Malta	SPA/RAC
7. Integrated WRMP, NW area	Water Services Corporation	PAP/RAC
8. Erosion/Desertification Control Management	Environment Protection Department, Planning Authority, Department of Agriculture, University of Malta	PAP/RAC
9. Tourism: Impacts on Health	Environment Protection Department	WHO/EURO Project Office

5. ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS

Achievement indicators will be applied when evaluating:

- a) progress of the Project implementation:
 - at the Project level; and
 - at the level of each Project activity;
- b) use of the Project results in the post implementation period.

5.1. Progress achievement indicators

When evaluating the progress of the Project implementation the following achievement indicators will be applied:

a) Progress achievement indicators at the Project level:

- percentage of successfully implemented individual activities, as envisaged by the Timetable and Technical Specification;
- timely implementation of the project – percentage of the time of extended project duration, if any, in comparison with the original Timetable of the Project;
- overrunning of approved budget, if any – percentage of overrun;
- number of outputs produced in comparison with the number of planned outputs: percentage;
- number of national/local experts involved in the project;
- the participatory programme: number of actions, number of NGOs involved, number of other organizations and/or persons involved in the programme, feedback and quality;
- number of persons trained;
- equipment supplied;
- data base established or existing data base expanded (approx. percentage of expansion);
- the catalytic effect of the project, intellectual, financial, if any, to be expressed in financial terms; and
- contribution of MAP consultants, experts, professionals.

The assessment of the progress according to the above indicators will be reported within regular Progress Reports at the Project level, to be prepared by PAP/RAC, as defined in Chapter 6, section 1.

b) Progress achievement indicators at the level of individual activities:

When evaluating the progress of individual activities, in addition to the achievement indicators listed above under a), specific progress achievement indicators will be identified for each activity within respective Technical Specification.

The assessment of the progress according to the above indicators will be reported within regular Activity Progress Reports, to be prepared by responsible RACs, as defined in Chapter 6, section 2.

5.2. Project achievement indicators

When evaluating the Project results in the post Project implementation period, the following achievement indicators will be applied:

a) evaluation to be made by the Environment Protection Department

- provision of an integrated solution for sustainable development of the project area;
- promotion of a sustainable use of major resources of the project area, or an improved protection of resource productivity and ecosystems;
- improvement of the quality of life and health conditions of the resident population;
- improved measures for the protection against pollution, emergency preparedness, protection of natural habitats and biodiversity, of historic and cultural values, etc.;
- increased public awareness;
- introduction of participatory activities and practice in the host country;
- implementation in practice of individual solutions and recommendations of the Project;
- formulation of a follow-up remedial programme on the basis of the Project results;
- inputs into national practice:
 - application of tools and methodologies;
 - implementation of recommendations related to improvement of institutional and legal arrangements;
 - application of the Project results in other areas of the host country;
 - initiation of similar programmes in the country; and
 - assistance by host country institutions and teams to other countries, if any.

b) evaluation to be made by PAP/RAC

In addition to the above listed indicators, the following ones will have to be taken into account:

- successful integration of the Project activities during the implementation stage, and of the results in the final phase of implementation;
- the catalytic effect of the Project, expressed in qualitative terms;
- evaluating conclusions of the Presentation Conference and of the Presentation Meeting at a high Government level;
- inputs into national practice, or application of the results in other Mediterranean countries;
- inputs at the regional level:
 - inputs to the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development;
 - when formulating regional policies and strategies; and
 - distributing and applying the Project results.

The assessment of the Project results, taking into account the above listed indicators, will be reported by the Environment Protection Department within regular Post Implementation Reports, as defined in Chapter 7, section 1, and by PAP/RAC within the Project Terminal Report, and other documents, as defined in Chapter 7, section 3.

6. PROGRESS REPORTING

Regular Progress Reports will be presented:

- a) at the Project Level; and
- b) at the level of individual activities.

In addition, at the end of the Project, reports will be prepared at the Project level and for each activity.

6.1. Progress reporting at the Project level

Progress Reports at the Project level will be prepared on a half-yearly base. These Reports will be prepared by PAP/RAC, using also information presented within activity reports. The reports will be structured according to the standard UNEP/MAP format. In addition, if required or needed, *ad hoc* reports will be prepared.

All Reports at the Project level will be presented to the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP and to the Ministry for the Environment (Malta).

6.2. Progress reporting at the activity level

Progress Reports at the activity level will be prepared by responsible RACs, also at a half-yearly base. These Reports will be presented to PAP/RAC and to the respective national institution responsible for the activity. When preparing Progress Reports at the Project level, PAP/RAC will take into account the findings presented within Activity Reports. Formats of individual activity Progress Reports will be defined in the respective Technical Specifications.

6.3. Final reporting

After the completion of the Project, PAP/RAC will prepare and submit to the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP the Project Terminal Report and the Self Evaluation Facts Sheet, according to the UNEP format.

After the completion of an individual Project activity, the responsible RAC will prepare the Activity Final Report and submit it to PAP/RAC. The format of the Final Activity Reports will be defined in the Inception Report.

7. POST PROJECT ACTIVITIES

In order to provide conditions for the utilization of the Project results after the official closure of the Project, the following activities will be implemented: a) formulation and gradual implementation of a Follow-up Programme, b) monitoring of the use of the Project results, evaluation of the monitoring results, reporting, and c) formulation of proposals for the use of the Project results at the MAP level. The time frame for implementation of the above activities is defined by the Project Workplan and Timetable, presented in Chapter 4.

7.1. Follow-up activities

Taking into consideration the solutions and recommendations presented by the Final Integrated Project document, the Follow-up Proposals and the Urgent Investment Portfolio, as well as the conclusion of the Presentation Conference and of the Presentation Meeting at a high Governmental level, the Environment Protection Department (Ministry for the Environment) and the Planning Authority will prepare a Project Follow-up Programme (Plan of Actions). PAP/RAC will provide assistance as appropriate. The Follow-up Programme will be submitted to the relevant national authorities for approval.

According to the Programme (Plan of Actions), the Project results will be gradually implemented/introduced in the national practice.

7.2. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The Environment Protection Department (Ministry for the Environment) will monitor the Project-related follow-up activities identifying and registering:

- (i) the progress achieved;
- (ii) actions in preparation, on-going and implemented;
- (iii) Project results applied; and
- (iv) other benefits of the Project.

The process will be implemented at the Project area level, as well as on a national scale.

During the monitoring process the following aspects will be taken into consideration:

- activities implemented, their results and outputs, direct benefits, financial aspects, problems encountered, corrective actions undertaken;
- activities in preparation and or on-going: present state, problems, actions undertaken or needed for solving them, prospective of implementing activities in preparation;
- methodologies, tools, and procedures applied by the Project: introduced or applied in national/project area practice, problems met, corrective actions, expected results;
- planning initiatives/activities undertaken or in preparation; and
- institutional and/or legal and/or management related initiatives according to the proposals made by the Project.

The evaluation procedure, to be applied by the Environment Protection Department, will be based on the results of the monitoring process, following the elements listed above, and taking into consideration the following:

- a) evaluation of the achievements according to achievement indicators, defined in Chapter 5, section 2.
- b) evaluation according to the following:

- contribution to improved sustainability within the project area, following sustainability indicators and the results of the Sustainability Analysis;
- direct and indirect benefits of the Project, and their significance;
- prospective of progress of the follow-up activities in the preparation and/or on-going;
- nature and significance of problems of a general nature and of those related to individual follow-up actions, impacts of these problems on the use of the Project results;
- lessons learned; and
- catalytic effect of the Project (new initiatives, new projects) in the project area or at the national level.

PAP/RAC will provide assistance when establishing the monitoring process and evaluating the monitoring results.

The results of the monitoring and evaluation process will be reported by the Environment Protection Department to MAP through PAP/RAC at half-yearly intervals within relevant Half - Yearly Post Project Reports.

At the end of the reporting period, the Environment Protection Department will prepare the Final Post Project Report, summarizing the results achieved and benefits identified, indicating problems and lessons learned, and proposing further activities, as appropriate and needed.

7.3. Use of results at MAP level

In order to create conditions for the use of the Project results at the MAP level, PAP/RAC will formulate Reports, including proposals for the use of the Project results at that level:

- a) after the official closure of the Project; and
- b) at the end of the post Project reporting period.

The PAP/RAC Reports will include:

- a) findings by PAP/RAC, related to:
 - results and experience of the Project, applicable at MAP level (policies, strategies, procedures, methodologies);
 - lessons learned, to be taken into account at the Programme level (related to the formulation and implementation of projects, follow up, use of project activities, integration procedure, participation, etc.); and
 - results and experience to be recommended as pilot ones for solving similar problems in the region.
- b) findings extrapolated and summarized from the Half-Yearly Post Project Reports and the Final Post Project Report, and identification of results relevant for the MAP level; and
- c) proposals related to the use of the Project results at the MAP level.

Evaluating the proposals and applying/using the results at MAP the level is within the competence of the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP and of the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development.